comparing the presence of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I concentration to the respective values of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I concentration of a normal population,

and rendering a diagnosis of gastritis when levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I concentration in the sample are detected that are altered as compared to the respective values in the normal population.

15.   (amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein the step of determining the levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I comprises performing immunoassays for detecting H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I.

16.   (amended) The method according to claim 15, further comprising the steps of multiplying the level of pepsinogen I by the level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies to get a number, and comparing the number to a number calculated similarly for the normal population and wherein this comparison is included in determining whether to make a diagnosis of gastritis.

19.   (amended) The method according to claim 16, wherein an increased level of pepsinogen I concentration is indicative of a corpus gastritis.

26.   (amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein an increased level of pepsinogen I concentration is indicative of a corpus gastritis.

31.   (amended) The method according to claim 14, further comprising the steps of multiplying the level of pepsinogen I by the level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies to get a number, and comparing the number to a number calculated similarly for the normal population and wherein this comparison is included in determining whether to make a diagnosis of gastritis.